

FIRST EDITION

EXTRA!

THE END

France's Fatality!

CRUSHED!

SURRENDERED!

MacMahon's Army Capitulates!

The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner!

His Future Residence to be Fixed by King William!

"Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland? So nennt endlich mir das Land! So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt— Dar soll es sein, Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein."

FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon's Entire Army at Sedan Surrendered to King William—The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner of War. BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following highly important despatch has just been published here:— BEFORE SEDAN, France, Friday, Sept. 2—12 P. M.—From the King to the Queen. A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding instead of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me. As he has no command and left everything to the Regent at Paris, his residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course! with God's guidance, have taken!

THE FORTUNES OF FRANCE.

The Marvellous Changes of Eighty Years. 1792—The Great French Revolution inaugurated; Louis XVI deposed and executed; all the monarchs of Europe declare war against the young Republic. 1795—The French Republic everywhere victorious, both at home and abroad. 1799—Napoleon Bonaparte chosen First Consul of France. 1804—Napoleon becomes Emperor. 1814—Napoleon deposed by the allied sovereigns of Europe, and Louis XVIII placed upon the throne of his ancestors. 1815—Napoleon re-enters France, and, after a struggle of one hundred days, is finally crushed at Waterloo by the English and Prussians, and afterwards exiled to St. Helena. Louis XVIII again on the throne. 1830—The "Revolution of July" overturns Charles X, the successor of Louis XVIII. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, crowned "King of the French." 1848—The "Revolution of February" brings about the abdication of Louis Philippe, the exile of himself and his entire family, and the re-establishment of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected Prince President for four years. 1851—The coup d'etat of December 2. Louis Napoleon suppresses the Republic and causes himself to be elected President for ten years, by a vote of 7,834,139. 1869—The Second Empire established by a vote of 7,834,139. Louis Napoleon becomes "By the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the French."

1869—The elections of May show great popular dissatisfaction with the "personal rule" of Napoleon III. He takes the alarm, makes a show of liberal concessions, and announces the abandonment of "personal government."

The End of the Second Empire. 1870—January 2—M. Ollivier and the "constitutional regime" tried by way of experiment. May 8—The French people, by a plebiscite, ratify the "liberal reforms" inaugurated by the Emperor since 1852—years 7,310,296; nays 1,530,010.

July 3—General Prim proposes Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as King of Spain; Napoleon protests, declaring that it is a "check and a menace to France;" King William, of Prussia, disclaims all knowledge of the project; Prince Leopold withdraws; but Napoleon demands further guarantees from Prussia, which are refused. July 15—Napoleon "accepts the war which Prussia offers."

August 2—Saarbrück captured by the French, Napoleon and the Prince Imperial being present. August 4—Marshal MacMahon defeated by the Crown Prince at Weissenburg.

August 6—MacMahon again defeated by the Crown Prince at Woerth, and driven towards Paris as far as Chalons.

August 6—General Frossard defeated by General von Steinmetz at Forbach, and driven back to the Moselle.

August 9—The Ollivier Ministry overthrown, and Count de Palikao made Premier. Paris prepares to stand a siege.

August 14—Marshal Bazaine, in command of the French army on the Moselle, crosses the river and attempts to get away from Metz towards Verdun. The Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz, attack the retreating French. A series of terrific battles, lasting until the 18th, is fought, and Bazaine is hemmed in around Metz.

August 28-31—A series of terrific battles fought on the Meuse, and Marshal MacMahon prevented from proceeding to the relief of Bazaine.

September 2—MacMahon's entire army capitulates, and the Emperor himself becomes a prisoner of war.

What next?

BONAPARTE'S STAR.

Its Brilliance and Eclipse. In the auspicious reign of the Third Napoleon (Napoleon Tertio folletur imperante, as the official inscriptions say), I have enjoyed a spectacle which my father and grandfather saw twice, in 1814 and 1815, and of which they never spoke without shame and rage. You are born in happier days, said these good people to me, with a little pity in their tones; you will never have such an experience as we have had. Poor France! she has permitted everything and forgiven everything to man who would save her. "The empire is peace," and who afterwards said, "The empire is glory and victory, the revision of shameful treaties, the rectification of frontiers, the triumph over the war of the empire, the conquest of a new world, but a war invariably successful, raising the name and fame of France higher day by day."

France believed that she was the center of the world, and that she was the center of the world. She believed that she was the center of the world, and that she was the center of the world. She believed that she was the center of the world, and that she was the center of the world.

One of the two first, whom I never lost sight of, was a simple cavalry man, with a very short and very thick nose; the other was a simple soldier, and was rather good looking than otherwise. They were both of them, and they were both of them.

The Mayor came down from the Casino and asked me to go with him to the Casino. He asked me to go with him to the Casino, and I went with him to the Casino.

"I shall tell you everything you wish if you will come with me to the Casino. I shall tell you everything you wish if you will come with me to the Casino."

"We have no time. Have you any wounded?" "Yes, a few in the ambulance."

"Much wounded or not?" "Some little, some a great deal."

"Have you any troopers' horses?" "None."

"Are there any in the plain of Monville?" "Yes, some are either all runaways or sick, which is why our soldiers abandoned them."

"Very well!" "The officer then turns his horse's head, his orderly follows him. The three other hussars, who had meanwhile bought some wine and some sausages, grin, pay for what they have had, and disappear."

"Twenty more came back at a quarter past 7. Their leader went to the Mayor and said:— 'We must have, at 10 to-morrow morning, 20,000 loaves of six pounds each; or, if not, we must have 100,000 francs down.'"

"We shall do everything that is possible."

"After that they disappear in every direction, wander through the streets, gather together again, and off to come back again in greater number to-morrow. Our enemy is like a prudent player, risking little first, then more, then a good deal, but always safely. Would that our leaders would profit by the example, and get into the way of feeling about a little before putting their last sixpence down on the table!"

The Mayor of Saverne means to manage with these gentlemen. The people are just as incapable of paying 100,000 francs in a day as they are of improving sixty tons of loaves in a night. They are not rich here. Markets are stopped, and the workmen, living almost from day to day, have hardly any savings. The crops, too, have been very middling. The burning shame which changes us to-day will soon mingle with the miseries that accompany it. Aor, Cesar. It is a lucky thing that this imperial responsibility was maintained in the Ollivier constitution.

THE COMING REPUBLIC.

Disturbances in the French Provinces. From the Journal des Debats, August 16. We read in the Phare de la Loire—On the night of the 11th to the 12th of August a great crowd of citizens marched through the streets of Nantes singing the "Marseillaise," with this variation in the chorus—

Marchons! Marchons! La République en France régnera. (march on! march on! the republic will reign in France.) The windows of the Union Bretonne were smashed with stones because that journal had advocated a state of siege throughout France, and denounced those who are called "domestic Prussians," or "Prussians in France."

The citizens publish a proclamation addressed to the people of Bordeaux by the Prefect of the Gironde, which begins:—

On the 15th of August we read:— A national guard of the new National Guard was slightly wounded. Fortunately, the isolated act was not repeated.

This morning the following placard was posted on the wall of the Grand Theatre. It was, of course, immediately torn down:—

DECLARATION OF THE 29TH AUGUST. The people condemn to death all the police and municipal guards of the city.

The execution will soon take place. The evening of the 29th, a band of from 1200 to 1500 men, the half of whom, at least, were not under eighteen years of age, set out from the neighborhood of the railway station, about half past seven, marching through the whole town, and shouting for peace, Rochefort, and the republic. They cut down seven trees on the boulevard, and marched on Montons; they carried a couple of red flags and some trees they had cut down, which were sixteen or twenty feet high. At Montons they tried to seize the flag of the police, but it was unsuccessful. They returned to Cressat about midnight, with two police notice boards, which they had captured.

In the Salut Public of Lyons we read that four sergeants and soldiers had been wounded by stone-throwing in the disturbance of yesterday morning, and thirteen persons arrested, among whom were two women. The eldest was forty-eight; the youngest fifteen. The average age was between twenty and thirty. Many of the police, being leaping like furies at the faces of the police, flinging handfuls of dust in their eyes, and so on.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Count Bismarck's Opinion of Napoleon's Scheme—Austria Cannot be the Ally of France Against Germany.

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